DAYS OF AL TASHREEQ

The days of Tashreeq are the three days following Eid al-Adha, namely the 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhu'l-Hijjah.

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) said:

"THE DAYS OF TASHREEQ ARE THE DAYS OF EATING AND DRINKING."
(Saheeh Muslim 1141 from the hadith of Nubayshah al-Hadhali)

In His Book Allah commands us to eat of good things and thank Him for them. So whoever uses Allah's blessings to commit sin is showing ingratitude for the blessing of Allah, so he deserves to have it taken away from him. There are several verses and ahaadeeth which speak of their virtue:

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

"AND REMEMBER ALLAAH DURING THE APPOINTED DAYS"
(Surah Al-Baqarah 2:203)

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) said:

"THE DAY OF 'ARAFAH, THE DAY OF SACRIFICE (AL-NAHR) AND THE DAYS OF TASHREEQ ARE OUR EID, US MUSLIMS, AND THEY ARE DAYS OF EATING AND DRINKING."
(Al-Nasaa'I 3004, Al-Tirmidhi 773 & Abu Dawood 2419 from the hadith of 'Uqbah ibn 'Amir)

These are the days of Tashreeq. This was the view of Ibn 'Umar and most of the scholars.

Remembering Him by saying *Bismillah* and *Allaahu Akbar* when slaughtering the sacrificial animal. The time for slaughtering the hadiy and udhiyah lasts until the end of days of Tashreeq.

Remembering Allah when eating and drinking. It is prescribed when eating and drinking to say *Bismillah* at the beginning, and to praise Him (say *Al-hamdu Lillaah*) at the end.

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) said:

"ALLAAH LIKES HIS SLAVE WHEN HE EATS SOMETHING TO PRAISE HIM FOR IT, AND WHEN HE DRINKS SOMETHING TO PRAISE HIM FOR IT."
(Saheeh Muslim 2734)

Remembering Him by saying Takbeer when stoning the Jamaraat on the days of Tashreeq. This applies only to the pilgrims on Hajj.

Remembering Allah in general. It is mustahabb to make a lot of Dhikr during the days of Tashreeq. 'Umar used to recite Takbeer in Mina in his tent, and when the people heard him they recited Takbeer too and Mina echoed with the sound of their Takbeer.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

"SO WHEN YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED YOUR MANAASIK [RITUALS OF HAJJ], REMEMBER ALLAAH AS YOU REMEMBER YOUR FOREFATHERS OR WITH A FAR MORE REMEMBRANCE. BUT OF MANKIND THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY: "OUR LORD! GIVE US (YOUR BOUNTIES) IN THIS WORLD!" AND FOR SUCH THERE WILL BE NO PORTION IN THE HEREAFTER. AND OF THEM THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY: "OUR LORD! GIVE US IN THIS WORLD THAT WHICH IS GOOD AND IN THE HEREAFTER THAT WHICH IS GOOD, AND SAVE US FROM THE TORMENT OF THE FIRE!""
(Surah Al Baqarah 2:200-201)

Many of the salaf regarded it as mustahabb to make a lot of du'aa' during the days of Tashreeq.

Fasting on the two days of Eid is haram, as indicated by the hadith of

Abu Sa'eed Al Khudri (رضي الله عنه) who said:

THE PROPHET (SALLA-ALLAHU 'ALAYHI WA SALLAM) FORBADE FASTING ON THE DAY OF AL-FITR AND AL-NAHR."
(Bukhaari 1992 & Muslim 827)

The scholars are unanimously agreed that fasting on these two days is haram.

It is also haram to fast on the days of al-Tashreeq which are the three days after Eid al-Adha (the 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhu'l-Hijjah).

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) said:

"THE DAYS OF AL-TASHREEQ ARE DAYS OF EATING, DRINKING AND REMEMBERING ALLAAH."
(Saheeh Muslim 1141)

Dhikr (remembering Allah) is enjoined during the days of Tashreeq in several ways:

Remembering Allah immediately after the prescribed prayers by reciting Takbeer. This is prescribed until the end of the days of Tashreeq according to the majority of scholars.

It is not permissible to fast on these days, regardless of whether that are a naafil fast, making up a missed fast or fasting in fulfilment of a vow. They said that a fast was invalid if it was observed during this time.

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) forbade fasting on these days:

"DO NOT FAST ON THESE DAYS, FOR THEY ARE THE DAYS OF EATING, DRINKING AND REMEMBERING ALLAAH."
(Ahmad 10286. See *Lataa'if al-Ma'aarif* by Ibn Rajab, p. 500)

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه و سلم) did not grant a concession allowing anyone to fast on these three days except for the pilgrims performing *tamattu'* or *qiraan* who did not have sacrificial animal with them.

Narrated By Ayesha (رضي الله عنه) *& Ibn Umar* (رضي الله عنه) *that,*

"NO ONE WAS ALLOWED TO FAST ON THE DAYS OF TASHREEQ EXCEPT THE (PILGRIM) WHO DID NOT HAVE A SACRIFICIAL ANIMAL."
(Saheeh Bukhaari 1998)

Narrated from Abu Murrah that,

'THE FREED SLAVE OF UMM HAANI THAT HE ENTERED WITH 'ABD-ALLAAH IBN 'AMR UPON HIS FATHER 'AMR IBN AL-'AAS. HE OFFERED THEM FOOD AND SAID, "EAT." HE SAID, "I AM FASTING." 'AMR SAID: "EAT, FOR THESE ARE THE DAYS ON WHICH THE MESSENGER OF ALLAAH (SALLA-ALLAHU 'ALAYHI WA SALLAM) WOULD TELL US NOT TO FAST AND FORBADE US TO FAST, AND THESE ARE THE DAYS OF AL-TASHREEQ."
(Abu Dawood 2418)